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LOUISIANA'S BONDAGE.

NOTES OF THE BLOODLESS CONFLICT. GRANT'S COURSE DENOUNCED BY REPRESENTATIVES POSTER AND MOREY-MR. FOSTER DECLARES THAT IT IS KILLING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY-NO SIGNS OF VIOLENCE—BELIEF THAT SHERIDAN WILL SOON BEGIN MAKING ARRESTS SHERIDAN'S DISPATCHES INDIGNANTLY DENGUNCED AS FALSE AND OUTRAGEOUS.

IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. NEW-OBLEANS, Jan. 6 .- What was published in THE TRIBUNE this morning was the exact language of Mr. Phelps of the Congressional Committee, in answer to the correspondent's interrogatories. heard Mr. Fester, also of the Committee, say to Frank Morey, a Republican member of Con gress: "I presume the President can keep this thing up for two years more, and as he evidently so intends, I presume he will do But you may rest assured that if be does, it will be utterly out of the enestion to elect a Republican President in 1876. Our party in the North is an intelligent and wellmeaning party. It wants to do right and when it sees the way will do it. But this support by military force of a Government which cannot live an hour or its own resources, a government which is opposed by the combined wealth and intelligence of the whole State, is killing it slowly and surely," Mr. Morey agreed with Mr. Foster in these sentiments.

The situation to-day remains unchanged, except that the State House is more strictly guarded than ever. The soldiers have orders to admit no one except such as are indicated on lists furnished by Kellogg. No one endeavors to enter, and the Radicals continue their farce of a Legislature unmolested. There is no sign or symptom, however taint, of a desire to enter the building. There are as few threats as there were on Monday. The United States troops still have possession, how ever, and martial law practically exists. The Conservatives have no idea of returning to a State House barricaded and occupied as a fortress by the United States Army. They are in caucus preparing an address to the people which will be adopted and published. After that they will leave the case in the hands of the United States.

It is currently rumored thus evening that Sheridan has received support and encouragement from Washington, and that he will probably begin making arrests. It is not quite certain whom he will arrest or on what grounds, as there has been no act of violence against the law or the State Government since the 14th of September. Mr. Phelps testifies to the absence of any indication of an outbreak, and so does everybody else who is here to see for himself. Nevertheless such is the popular impression, and a deep and intense feeling of resentment exists in consequence. Unless Sheridan should be explicitly authorized by an act of Congress, it will be utterly impossible for him to arrest any one here. The attempt to do so would precipitate the most disastrons and deplorable con flict. People do not understand how he can take such action, and they will not submit to it.

Speridan's dispatches were condemned most emphatically in the public meetings last night, especially at the meeting of Northern and Western men, held in the St. Charles Hotel, where his course was reprobated and himself denounced. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, who served throughout the war in the Union army, declared Sheridan's dispatches false and outrageous, as did Gen. Hazzard, also an ex-United States officer and a war man. The whole community, whether native or of Northern antecedents, whether of Confederate or Union record, join in denouncing Sheridan, and declaring a bitter opposition to his foreshadowed course. There will be trouble here, and most lamentable trouble if he

McEnery, Penn, and the other fusion candidates of the State tickst of 1872 have renewed their offers to the Congressional Committee, and are preparing formal pledges to abide by the Committee's decision Their action has called forth commendation from all parties. The Radicals of the Kellogg Legislature have. since the expulsion of the Conservatives, acted on the four parishes, for acting on which the Conserva tives were driven out by the United States soldiers. The difference is that they have seated the Radicals whom every one knows to have been defeated, defeated so overwhelmingly that even the Returning Board would not venture to declare them elected There was no military intervention in this case, however. The offense against the Government seems to have consisted in seating Conservative members who were elected. Messrs. Phelps and Foster leave to-night.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF WAR APPROVE SHERIDAN'S COURSE-NO PROBABILITY THAT HIS SUGGESTION WILL BE ACTED UPON-SHERIDAN TELEGRAPHS THAT THE " BANDITTI " HAVE THREATENED HIS LIFE BUT THAT HE IS NOT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-The following telegram was sent to Gen. Sheridan to-day :

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1875. } Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, New Orleans :

The President and all of us have full confidence in and thoroughts approve your course

There is no probability that the President will issue such a proclamation as Gen. Sheridan suggeste in his telegram to Secretary Belknap yesterday.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.- The following telegram has been sent by Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6, 1875. The Hon. W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, Washington. The city is very quiet to-day. Some of the banditi

made idle threats last night that they would assassinate me because I dared to tell the truth. I am not afraid, and will not be stopped from informing the Governmen that there are localities in this Department where the very sir has been impregnated with assassination for some years. P. H. SHERIDAN. Lieutenant-General Commanding. A REPORT FROM MAJOR MERKILL, COMMANDING

THE SHREVEPORT DISTRICT-THE RADICAL CAN DIDATES PROCLAIMED ELECTED, NOT ALLOWED TO ASSUME THEIR OFFICES-ALLEGED MAL-TREATMENT OF COLORNO PROPLE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6 .- The following report was received yesterday from Major Merrill by the Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf, and by him transmitted to Gen. Sheridan :

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER RED RIVER, ?

To the Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf. SIR : Referring to your telegram of Dec. 18 directing me in certain events to be in readiness to suppress violence, and to let it be understood that I will do it, I have the honor to report that, in view of these instrutions, I have been at some pains to investigate the probabilities of violence here, and the following are the facts as nearly as I can ascertain: The State Returning ard have officially announced that the candidates for office in this parish on what is known as the Radica the opposing party declare that such is not the fact, and that the persons there declared elected shall not take or hold the offices. This determination appears to be well settled, and is so generally expressed and approved by a large majority of the threat. This expression, in many instances, is accompanied by threats of violence, and even of death, to the officers if they attempt to take the offices, and I cannot doubt that such threats are very seriously made. They are only a repe tition of what was at all times the open talk of the lead ers before the election. Three of the officers referred to are members of the lower the Legislature, and all

are now in New-Orleans. The others are Parish Judge Creewell, Sheriff Heffnes, and several minor officers

the police jury, justices of the peace, and constables. There is on the part of most of them such apprehof danger in assuming their duties that, except the Parish Judge, I do not think any of them will attempt or could be induced to take his office. The Parish Judge is a man of courage and coolness, and I cannot tell whether be will attempt to take his office or not. I have not seen him recently, and have no definite information of his purpose. As long as any or all of these officers choose to refuse to exercise the functions of their office, I conceive I am not called upon to do anything in the

That I recognize as legal State officials only such persons as are recognized as such by the recognized execuexercise of their duties such officers must not be violently disturbed or interfered with, and if such violence occurs it shall be my duty to suppress it; and that my advice to all persons is, that if any question of right exists for any person to hold office, that such person shall be taken before the proper legal tribunals.

matter. My instructions cover the following points,

The leading Radicals have left. The usuni worrying and harassing of negroes go on without intermission but lately no acts of violence have come to my notice. Such acts are now confined to plundering, with or with out some show of legal forms, and driving them from their homes to seek places to live elsewhere. Very respectfully your obedient servant, LEWIS MERRILL,

Major 7th Cavalry, Commanding. A FURTHER APPROVAL OF SHERIDAN'S ACTS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- The following telegram was

sent to Gen. Sheridan to-night: WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1875. To Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, New Orleans, La. :

I telegraphed you hastily to-day, answering your dispatch. You seem to fear we will be misled by blased or partial statements of your acts. Be assured that the President and Cabinet confide in your wisdom, and rest in the belief that all acts of yours have been and will be judicious. This I intended to say in my brief telegram. WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

EXPRESSIONS OF SENTIMENT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS DENOUNCE SHERI-DAN'S STATEMENTS-THE HON. R. H. MARR IM-PLORES THE PEOPLE TO REMAIN QUIET - AN ADDRESS FROM PROMINENT CLERGYMEN PRO-CLAIMING SHERIDAN'S ASSERTIONS FALSE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6 .- At a special meeting of the Board of Underwriters held this day the following report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board has read with feelings of the deepest sorrow and mortification, the published lusane dispatch of Gen. P. H. Sheridan to the Honorable Secretary of War, under date of the 4th instant; that we essem it a wanton, gross, and unjustifiable wrong and libel on the fair fame of every person in our State and city. This Board has been established for purely commercial purposes. No political question has ever been discussed or proposed. But, in view of this criminal outrage on the best interests of our city, by a stranger in temporary power, it not only warrants but de mands from us an expression of our unqual-lified denial of those vile aspersions upon citizens; that we give our assurance to our brother underwriters at the North and West that we claim to be true and loyal citizens of the United States, and as such we are law-loving and law-abiding people, and that life and property are as safe with us as with them, for the truth of which we confidently appeal to the noble army of Kuights Templar from every State in the Union, who recently visited our city that we cannot but express our surprise that any one occupying the position of Gen. Sheridan should presume to such knowledge of his alleged important facts upon such brief opportunities as he possibly could have during the short time he has been in the South, only excuse we find for such utterances is the suggestion that comes to us this morn ing from New-York, that this dispatch was written in Washington and sent to Gen. Sheridan before he left his Northern command; that we carnestly appeal to our Northern brethren, to the Congress of the United States, to their love of liberty and justice, to afford us that protection from this present violence and from any wrong and violence which may follow, which, as fellow-citizens of this great country we have a right to demand; that we cordially inderse the manly and patriotic expressions of the Cotton Exchange at their last meeting.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President. THE PEOPLE IMPLORED TO REMAIN QUIET. To the People of Louisiana: In the name of all that men hold dear and sacred, I implore my fellowcitizens to avoid by all means the traps which our enemies and oppressors have deliberately set for us. Our deliverance from political bondage depends upon predence and forbearance, and a conflict with the soldiers or authorities would be the ruin of our hopes, a riveting of our chains. A little more of the heroism, patience, and forbearance which have already crowned you with imperishable benor, and aroused the sympathies of the entire country in your favor, and the usur ation and misrule to which you are now subjected will have ceased, and you will be once more a free, a pros perous, and a happy people. R. H. MARR,

Chairman of the Committee of Seventy.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

To the American People:
Whereas, Gen. Sheridan, now in command of the Divion of the Missouri, under date of the 4th inst., has

addressed a communication to the Hon. W. W. Beiknap Secretary of War, in which he represents the people of Louisiana at large as breathing vengeance to all lawful authority, and approving of murders and crimes; and, Whereas, He has given to that communication ful

We, the undersigned, believe it our duty to proclain to the whole American people that these charges are anmerited, unfounded, and erropeous, and can have no other effect than that of serving the interests of corrupt politicians, who are at this moment making most ex treme efforts to perpetuate their power over the State of

Louisiana. N. J. PERCHE, Archbishop, New-Orleans. J. P. B. WILMER, Bishop of Louisians.

JAS. K. GUTHEIM, Pastor Temple of Sinal,

J. C. KBENER, Bishop M. E. C. South. C. Doll, Rector St. Joseph's Church. And many others. New Orleans, Jan. 5.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT-THE ADMINIS TRATION SENATORS CONCLUDE TO KEEP SILENT-AN ATTEMPTED EXPLANATION OF THE CASE BY MR. WEST-MR. GORDON DEFENDS THE SOUTH-ERN PEOPLE FROM THE CHARGE OF BEING SEMI BARBARIANS.

IBY TRUBGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG!

Washington, Jan. 6.—The debate on the Louisians question was renewed to-day in the Senate, and the crowded galleries gave evidence of the public interest in the discussion and the expectation of a heated controversy on the subject. This expectation was hardly realized, however, as Administration Senators seemed to have concluded that their best course would be stience. Mr. West undertook to explain the case as understood by the Government, and produced a note from Gen. Sherman to Secretary Belknap to prove that the President had acted in the usual manner in ordering Sheridan to New-Orleans, and had issued his orders through Gen. Sherman. As the note was simply an acknowledgment of the receipt of a confidential dispatch, contents not stated, by Sherman from Belknap, it was not generally accepted as conclusive proof that Grant, through the customary channels, had conveyed his orders to Sheridan. The great feature of the debate to-day, however, was the speech of Mr. Gordon, who, smarting under the in sulting epithet of "semi-barbarians," as applied to the Southern people by Mr. Edmunds, in his vindic tive remarks yesterday, resented the conclusion that because murders and outrages bad been committed in many parts of the South, there fore the whole people should be stigmatized as thieves and assassins, and be held up for the cor demnation of the whole world. He answered the assertion of Mr. Morton that the Southern Associated Press agents were all liars by retorting that if this was the case the correspondents of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, The New-York Herald, and even of Administration journals, must be all liars as well, as

their reports agreed with those of the Associated Press. He instanced the case of the distribution of Government bacon without question to Republicans in an African church. Mr. Gordon's remarks were listened to with great attention, his friends collecting about him and ex ressing their satisfaction.

Mr. Edmunds replied with great moderation, in arked contrast to his speech of yesterday, and explained that his term "semi-barbarians" referred to the action of Southerners in rebelling, a question which Mr. Gordon sensibly refused to discuss, contenting himself with reading the report of the renarks of Mr. Edmunds, as indicating how great desire he must entertain for pacification and good will. Mr. Gordon, in making some assertions, stated that he would be "responsible" for them, meaning, as he afterwards explained, that he believed what he said to be true on his honor as a Senator and a man. This expression, Mr. Edmunds, with the too frequent desire of Republican Senators to misrepresent, tortured into a declaration that Mr. Gordon was ready to fight a duel in defense of what he had said, and gravely and seriously informed him that the code had not been in force in this Christian land since the Rebellion.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRE-SENTATIVES.

THE LOUISIANA CASE THE CHIEF TOPIC OF DEBATE -THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS UNWILLING TO DE-FEND GRANT AND SHERIDAN-THE DEMOCRATS OUTSPOKEN AND INDIGNANT-A FEW ADMINIS-TRATION SUPPORTERS WHO DENOUNCE MESSRS. PHELPS AND POSTER-THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS NOT LIKELY TO BE REGARDED BY THE ADMINIS-TRATION-THE HALE RESOLUTION FOR A NEW BLECTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE VIEWS OF THE BLAINE PARTY.

IBY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-Sheridan's startling dispatch proposing that a portion of the citizens of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas be declared by esolution of Congress, or by proclamation of the President, banditti and outlaws, and the reply of Secretary Belknap approving of his course, excited members on both sides of the House of Representatives to-day to such an extent that it was as impossible to prevent a discussion of the Louisiana question, no matter how foreign the subject of consideration might be. as it was to refrain from talking about the exciting news in private. As the facts in connection with this latest outrage become more fully known, the hesitancy of the Republicans to assume even the slightest responsibility for Grant's action in the premises increases. It is almost impossible to find a man among all the leading Republicans who are usually so eager to spring to the defense of the President, who will say that he believes there was any excuse for the use of the military as it was used in New-Orleans on Monday. Common sense, a respect for law and the Constitution, triumph over partisanship in this case, and while the Administration men do not condemn they do not openly approve. Among the Democrats there is no reserve; every Jone is outspoken and indignant. Southern men ask, almost in despair, "Will the people of the North permit this thing to go on ? Will they sit still and see our State Governments trampled under foot? If they do, then nothing but ruin, anarchy, and despotism await us." "I hope that the Legislatures of New-York, Pennsylvania, and of other great Northern States, will speak out on this subject," said an influential member from Alabama, "and their resolutions should be followed by indignation meetings all over the North. The danger that is now threatening is not a danger to us of the South alone. If the army can interfere in the organization of the Legislature in Louisiana, it can do the same in New-York should the occasion arise or the exigencies of a party demand it. For this reason I say that you of the North are just as much interested in preventing, at this time, the establishment of so dangerous a precedent."

Mr. Cox. in conversation, said he believed that the spirit of Casarism still survived in this country, and that the Administration would hear from the people on the subject very speedily. Other Democrats expressed similar sentiments, and they feel greatly encouraged to find the press of the country, without regard to party, so generally condemning the President's action. The interview with Mr. Phelps of the Louisiana Committee, printed the greatest interest, and his statement of the facts settled by the visit of the Committee has been the subject of very general discussion. A few who reflect the views of the Administration denounce the Committee, and it is reported on the best authority that the President and the majority of his Cabinet have no confidence in either Mr. Phelps or Mr. Foster, and will not be in the least guided by what they may report or recommend. Both of these men are too honest and have on more than one occasion shown too much disposition to rate justice, honesty and right above party exigencies, to make their testimony of any value at the White House.

The Louisiana question was first brought into the House by Mr. Hale of Maine, who introduced a resolution declaring that a new election was necessary in order to restore peace and order in the State, and directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for that purpose forthwith. The reading of this resolution put every man on the qui vive. A score of members sprang to their feet and demanded recognition by the Speaker. Mr. Willard said that he should not object to the reference of the resolution to a committee, but that while he believed the condition of affairs in New-Orleans demanded immediate attention, he was not willing that the House should declare that it had any constitutional right to order a new election in any State. Mr. Kasson said that he should object because he was unwilling that a debate should be precipitated before the return of the Committee. Mr. Hale replied that the impotency of any committee to propose a solution of this difficulty was shown by the fact that the most high-handed proceedings had taken place in the very presence of the Committee. Mr. Kasson insisted on his objection, which was sustained by the Speaker, while Mr. Eldredge and other Democrate attempted to ask Mr. Hale who was responsible for these high-handed proceedings, the Speaker's gavel drowning their voices. Mr. Hale then gave notice that on Monday he should move to suspend the rules and pass his resolution, and Mr. Cox gave another that he should ask for a vote on a resolution ordering the withdrawal of troops.

The Hale resolution is generally looked upon as reflecting the opinions of the Blaine party among the Republicans, that is, of those who look to him for advice and leadership. They are tired and sick of the Louisiana scandal, and especially of the latest phase of it, and will correct it if it can possibly be done. They are not anxious for an issue with Grant, but nobody can foresee what may take place if the present policy of the Administration is persisted in.

Later in the afternoon the debate on this subject broke out again, and continued for more than an hour. The House was in Committee of the Whole on the Fortification Appropriation bill, and Mr. Willard made a five minutes speech opposing the general principle of constantly appropriating money for these works which were never completed and never would be, so long as Congress continued to vote money for them. The discussion on this question covered about the same ground that is gone over every year when this bill comes up. There were custon explanations, and the whole amounted to nothing. While the members were talking on this subject. Mr. Willard dropped a remark which was misunder stood, and which called forth from Mr. Cox a very unfair attack upon Mr. Willard, who has always

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THE PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

MORE PAYMENTS TRACED.

EXAMINATION OF CHARLES ABERT, THE COMPANY'S FIRST AGENT AT WASHINGTON-THE PAYMENT OF \$715,000 ACCOUNTED FOR-CONGRESSMAN SCHUMAKER, CONGRESSMAN-ELECT KING, A. H. RECEIVERS-THE WITNESS REFUSES TO GIVE THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS ON HIS LIST-CON-GRESSMEN PARSONS AND SCHUMAKER TO AP-

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-The Ways and Means Comnittee is gradually narrowing the circle within which are the facts as to the corrupt passage of the increased Pacific Mail subsidy. An important witness in the person of Charles Abert was examined this morning. He is an obscure lawyer of Montgomery County, Maryland, who was formerly an agent of the Pacific Mail Company in this city, and one of the last men who would naturally be chosen for the work he was set to do. He is said to be a relative of Mr. Irwin, and appeared very well as a witness. The result of his testimony is important only in accounting for the disbursement of another \$100,000 of the lobby fund. This enables the money to be traced as follows:

Total.....\$715,000 What any one of these men did with the money, the Committee has not ascertained, nor has it traced the remaining large amount brought here by others and expended to secure the subsidy; but only \$35,000 remains to be discovered of the \$750,000 originally said to have been used to pass the bill. The Committee came nearer knowing what Mr. Abert did with his share of the "swag" than what any other of the disbursing agents did with theirs. He acknowledged that he acted as such disbursing agent to the extent of \$100,000, and subsequently he acknowledged to having received in all between \$125,000 and \$150,000, which he disbursed under the direction of Mr. Irwin. This money he paid out at different times between Feb. 2 and July 1, 1872, the increased subsidy bill having been passed in May, 1872. He received \$100,000 in cash on May 22d, and he disbursed the money to 15 or 20 persons. He was asked to name the persons, but declined to do so, placing himself squarely on his privileges as an attorney. He said, however, that had he been called be fore Mr. Irwin bad been examined, he should have had no hesitation in giving the names of the persons who received the money, but that as Mr. Irwin, his principal, had declined to testify as to the disposition of the money he thought his duty to his principal would prevent him from testifying He said further that he had called on his client and failed to obtain his consent to reveal the facts to the committee. He bad, however, written to Reverdy Johnson for an opinion as to the rights of an attorney in such cases, and he should be guided by that Mr. Abert said that many of the persons he had paid by the direction of Mr. Irwin he(Abert) had never seen before or since the time of payment, but he had required that such persons should be "identified." The payments were made mostly in Mr. Irwin's rooms without the presence of witnesses. He was earcful to say that none of the money went to any member or officer of Congress. He said he had a list of the names of those he paid, and that he took receipts from them, which he forwarded to Mr. Irwin as vouchers, showing that he had disposed of the money as directed. He had said previously that he was employed by Mr. Irwin as his counsel, and received from \$5,000 to \$7,000 for his services. He had been agent of the Company since 1860, and when it was proposed to apply for an increased subsidy he was offered by Mr. Stockwell, President of the Company, \$1,000 in cash, and \$30,000 if the subsidy was obtained. He received the first-named the subsidy passed, and he never received the con tingent fee. Upon his discharge he was employed by Mr. Irwin personally.

A very brisk cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Dawes for the purpose of learning the names of those who received the money, but no developments were made. He asked many questions as to the size of the bills Irwin paid out, his object no doubt being to learn if nearly all of the money disbursed was not in \$1,000 bills. He, the witness, said there were several notes of that denomination, but he did not know

It lis said that the Seargant-at-Arms of the House and his clerk will be called to show what persons deposited and had exchanged with him \$1,000 bills at the time the payments were made. Mr. Abert was not discharged as a witness, and was directed to examine his papers and memoranda, so that he might be ready when called upon again. Mr. Parsons and Mr. Schumaker have notified to the Committee that they will be ready to appear to-morrow at 101 o'clock, to which time the Committee adjourned.

R. B. IRWIN SENTENCED FOR CONTEMPT. THE CASE QUIETLY DISPOSED OF BY THE HOUSE-UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO HAVE HIM CON-FINED IN BETTER QUARTERS THAN THE COMMON JAIL-THE PROSECUTION IN THE COURTS WILL PROBABLY AMOUNT TO NOTHING.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- The arraignment of Mr. R. B. Irwin, the witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, which took place just before the adjournment of the House, caused less of a stir than had been anticipated. He gave his reasons for refusing to answer the questions asked him substantially as he had previously given them to the Committee, and then the customary resolutions were passed. A faint attempt was made by Messrs. Garfield, Maypard, and Eldrdege to have his place of confinement fixed at some other place than the common jail, but with no effect. After the matter was disposed of, the Speaker asked the opinion of the House whether it was his duty to submit the case to the District-Attorney, for presentation to the Grand Jury, and, as the House took no action, he will probably do so. The prosecution in the courts of this District can amount to nothing. It has been shown by experience that as the law now reads there is no court in this District having jurisdiction of such cases, and that while Mr. Irwin may and probably will be indicted, the indictment is sure to be quashed by the Court. After the proceedings Mr. Irwin returned to his hotel, where two en were placed near his room by the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, in whose custody the

EX-POSTMASTER KING'S WHEREABOUTS UN-

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, Jan. 6.—Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway is still unable to reach ex-Postmaster King of the House of Representatives with the summons to reappear before the Ways and Means Committee. Mr King is reported to have been at Buffalo last Monday night, and is now supposed to be somewhere in Central

THE DEBT OF ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 6 .- The House to-day passed the Senate's joint resolution, instructing the State Board of Finance to correspond with the holders of State boads, with a view sojedjusting the indebtedness.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1875.-TRIPLE SHEET. An amendment was made, authorizing the Board to call a convention of the bondholders.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY DEFEATED.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT MACMAHON TO THE ASSEMBLY URGING THE CONSIDERATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL MEASURES-REJECTION OF A MOTION SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO GIVE PRIORITY TO THE SECOND CHAMBER BILL -PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

Paris, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1875. President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly to-day urgently requesting the following legislation:

First: The passage of a bill creating a Second Chamber. Second: Provision for the maintenance of the status quo until 1880 in the event of MacMahon's death before the expiration of his term of office.

Third: That when the Second Chamber is organized,

both Chambers decide upon a definitive Government to

second the Septennate. The President in the course of the message says I have instructed the Government to ask you to place the bill for the creation of a second Chamber on the order of the day for one of your next sittings. Conservative interests most imperatively demand its adoption. The point relating to the transmission of

powers after 1880 must be as promptly settled. It

ught to be so regulated as to leave to future Assem-

blies complete liberty to determine the form of govern-At the opening of the session of the Assembly to-day the Government bill for instituting an inquiry into the state of Algeria was rejected by a

large majority. After the reading of the President's message, M. Batbie moved that the Constitutional bills be placed on the order of the day after the Army bill, and that priority of consideration be given to the

Second Chamber bill. M. Laboulaye of the Left Center demanded priority for the bill on the Organization of the President's Powers.

M. Chabaud-Latour, Minister of the Interior, energetically supported M. Batbie's motion.

The House divided and Batbie's motion was re-

ected by a vote of 250 Yeas to 420 Nays. The majority was composed of all the sections of

the Left, the Legitimists, and the Bonapartists. The Assembly subsequently decided, without opposition, to place the Constitutional bills on the order of the day after the Army bill, which will be taken up next Monday.

The sitting to-day was marked by scenes of the greatest excitement. It is rumored that the Ministers have tendered their resignations to the President. The crisis is regarded as serious.

RESIGNATION OF THE ENTIRE CABINET. LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 7-6 a. m. The Times's Paris dispatch aunounces that the enire French Cabinet has tendered its resignation,

DON ALFONSO ON THE WAY TO SPAIN. Don Alfonso departed this evening on a spenal train for Marseilles to embark for Spain.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

RRIVAL OF A DEPUTATION FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE-REMARKS OF PRESI-DENT LERDO-ACCIDENT TO A RAILROAD TRAIN. MEXICO, Jan. 2.- The deputation from the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce has arrived in the capital. The members have been received by the President, and were entertained to night by Mr. Foster, the

United States Minister. President Lerdo said the looked upon this visit of the merchants of New-Orleans with satisfaction. He was animated with the desire that Americans should cooperate with the citisens of this country in the extension of its commerce. Under the auspices of New-Orleans business men the number of foreign firms offering to trade with Mexico is increasing, and many are estab-

ishing houses.

The Republic is quiet. The disturbances at Tepic were unimportant.
The railroad train bringing Madame Ristori and her theatrical company to this city ran off the track, and was somewhat damaged, but no one was injured.

SNOW-STORMS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 6 .- Tremendous snowtorms have blocked up the Government rallway in Prince Edward Island since the 28th of December Every possible effort has been made to clear the track, but in vain. The snow and ice block up the cuttings to um, but he was superceded by Mr. Irwin before the hight of from eight to ffteen feet. Strong gangs of communications between Cauriottetown and Sannyside, but to no purpose. Several engines are frozen up, and the snow-plows are practically useless. The Superin-tendent has announced the closing of the road for the

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Indianapolis, Jan. 6 .- Both branches of the Indiana Legislature will convene at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. All the parties had caucuses to-night, but adjourned until to-morrow morning without making any nominations for the officers of either House, except the Hon. David Turple by the Democrats for Speaker of the House. The Independents claim the balance of power n both branches, and will have 20 votes on a join ballot. From the Independent point of view the following will be the complexion of the Legislature : Senate-Republicans, 24; Democrats, 23; and Independents, 30. In the House-Republicans, 35: Demo-crats, 48; and Independents, 17; but the Democrats

pendents, 30. In the House-Republicans, 35: Democrates, 48; and Independents, 17; but the Democrates claim that in the organization of the House they will control 57 votes. The Senate and House held a Republican caucus and appointed committees to confer with the Independents for the distribution of offices.

The Democratic exucus, for the nomination of a United States Senator, will be held on Friday night next. The contest between the prominent canadisties, the Hon. J. E. Macdonald and the Hon. D. W. Voornees, continues bitter. The result is doubtful. The indications are that neither can be elected withbut the aid of Independent votes, and it is not improbable that a compromise may be made between the Republicans and Independent but the aid of Independent votes, and it is not improbable that a compromise inay be made between the Republicans and Independents, in which case one from toclatter party will be chosen. The Independents named in connection with the Senatorship are the Hon. James Buchanan of Indianapolis and the Hon. Harvey D. Scott of Terre Haute. The latter is now State Senator, elected two years ago by the Republicans.

A GENERAL STRIKE OF THE FALL RIVER MILL OPERATIVES IMMINENT.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 6 .- As a temporary arrangement the operatives here accept the millowners' terms, but the feeling is so bitter that a strike s imminent. There was a most disorderly and excited meeting of the operatives to night, all being clamorous for a strike. The leaders put off the crisis until Saturday, when it is believed the distrust and discontent will columbate in a general cessation of work. One of the mills, behind in making up its accounts, failed to pay off

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 6.-Depositors in the Charleston branch of the Freedman's Savings Institution. numbering over 5,000 and representing over a quarter of a million of dollars of deposits, have held a meeting and adopted a memorial to Congress, showing that the depositors were mostly of the laboring class, who were induced to place their money in the bank under the impression that it was guaranteed and protected by the General Government, and praying Congress to take measures for their indemnification.

THE GIRARD ESTATE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 .- The trustees of the Girard estate, in their report, say that, in view of the appreciation in the value of the coal lands of the estate, and the productiveness of 550 acres of ground config-nous to improved portions of the city, the directors of the city trusts have resolved to erost a cluster of build-ings capable of accommonating 500 additional orphana. There are now 550 orphans in the Institution, and 184 ap-

INSURANCE CASE POSTPONED.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 6 .- The hearing in the case of Insurance Commissioner Steeman against the Ameriean National Life and Trust Insurance Company yes terday, sesigned for the 7th, has been further postponed till Monday, Jan. 18, owing to the serious filness of W. C. Case, one of the Company's counsel.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION

Boston, Jan. 6 .- Henry O. Kent of Charlestown was to-day nominated for Congress by the Domo rate of the HIId District of New-Hampshire.

MR. BEECHER'S TRIAL.

EIGHT JURYMEN OBTAINED.

SHARP CONTESTS BY THE COUNSEL OVER THE JURORS UNDER EXAMINATION - ONE JUROR PLACED ON TRIAL AND REJECTED-ANOTHER

JUROR IMPEACHED AND PUT ON TRIAL.

There was in attendance yesterday at the Tilton

Beecher trial the same large crowd which gathered

in previous days. The great mass was composed of the summoned jurors, whose faces have grown familiar from their constant attendance. The galleries and benches were filled with curious spectators and there was a great array of lawyers interested in watching the selection of the jury, a part of a trial of great interest to the profession, however tedious it may appear to the unprofessional lookerson, and however annoying it may prove to the jurors under fire. In this particular case it will be surprising if each juror who passes the ordeal, whether successfully or otherwise, forever after looks upon the counsel on one side or the other as personal enemies; for the inquiry into the intelligence, character, and personal feeling of each juror thus far placed on the stand has been remarkably searching. When three jurors were obtained in less than two hours on Tuesday afternoon it was hopefully anticipated that yesterday's work might complete the impaneling of the jury; but the searching examination of the first juror called, and the singular proceeding of putting him on trial which followed, at once dissipated these hopes, and again indicated that the struggle to secure a jury was to be as sharp as that for the choice of a judge. Later in the day charges were made against one of the jurors selected on Tuesday, and a trial followed without present result. The detailed reports of these examinations and trials, printed elsewhere precisely as they occurred, indicate the extreme caution with which the jury in the case is being selected. Few other incidents marked the proceedings of yesterday. An occasional display of bad humor or vexation from Mr. Hill and Mr. Morris of opposing sides; at times sharp, satirical passages between Mr. Beach and Mr. Shearman; sometimes blunt but pleasant remark or reproof from Judge Neilson, and ever and anon disturbing laughter from the crowd, were all that marked or marred the other wise monotonous proceedings. Mr. Beecher was not in court; all his counsel, however, were present, including Mr. Sterling, who appeared yesterday for the first time. Mr. Tilton sat beside his counsel during the whole day, evidently interested and possibly deeply puzzled at the tactics of the examining lawyers, many of whose questions had meaning only for themselves. It is understood that both sides have had large numbers of persons employed in ascertain ing the records of the jurors called.

Mr. Beecher's counsel were in constant communi cation all day with a number of men from the Twentieth Ward, who frequently volunteered information concerning jurors, which enabled counsel to decide whether or not they were proper men to serve

Messrs. Porter and Fullerton took no part in the arguments between the counsel. They sat quietly in their seats with a look of seeming indifference upon their faces which would have led a stranger to regard them as mere spectators. Messrs. Beach, Evarts, Morris, Shearman, and Pryor were not as calm; on the contrary, they moved nervously about in their seats, and were on their feet frequently, as if fearful of losing some coign of vantage.

When the hour for adjournment arrived, there were eight jurors in the box. With but one exception, they are all elderly men of ordinary appearance, intellectually considered. It is believed by counsel that the jury will be obtained before adjournment to-day.

The Court met at 11 o'clock, Judge Joseph Neilson on the bench. All the counsel were present except Mr. Evarts. Judge Neilson inquired of Mr. Shear man if they should begin the day's work or wait for Mr.

Mr. Evarts not having arrived within ten minutes more, Mr. Shearman said: "I suppose, your Honor, we had better consect to go on in Mr. Evarts's absence. He took a very active part in the proceedings yesterday, and may be detained this morning."

Mr. Shearman-I think we had better wait

EXAMINATION OF ANDREW MACKEY. the challenge as to the principal cause.

By Mr. Morris-Where do you reside ! A. No. 515 Ful-Q. What is your business ! A. Real estate and insur-

Q. What is your business? A. Real estate and insurance broker.

Q. Have you read anything concerning the controversy now on trial? A. No, Sir.

Q. You have not read anything of it at all? A. No, Sir; nothing more than the headings in the paners.

Q. Where have you been during the last five or six months? A. At the time I heard of this, or at the time that this took place, when it came out in the newspapers, I was absent in Morris County, Now-Jersey.

Q. When did you return to this State? A. I think about the middle of October.

Q. Do you take any of the local papers here? A. Yos, Sir.

Sir. Q. What paper! A. I take The Union and The Argus and occasion illy The Engle.

Q. What paper? A. I take The Union and The Argus and occasionally The Eagle.
Q. Have you read anything in those papers concerning it. A. No, Sir.
Q. Have you heard the matter discussed by others—taked about? A. Thave, Sir.; I have frequently.
Q. Frequently? A. Yes, Sir; I have frequently.
Q. Have you taken part in any of the conversations on the subject? A. No, Sir.
Q. Never have taken any part in any of the discussions or conversations? A. No, Sir; not at all.
Q. Have never said anything about it to any person, or any person to you? A. No, Sir; not at all.
Q. Have never said anything about it to any person, or any person to you? A. No, Sir; not him more than to hear it discussed between the different parties.
Mr. Muris—It! I face you my back will be toward the

Mr. Morris—If I face you my back will be toward the Judge Nellson-The counsel had better stand when

Judge Neisson—Ine counsel had better stand when examining the witness, and then every one will hear. By Mr. Morris—Q. Now from what you have heard about the matter, nave you formed any impression as to the merits of the concroversy? A. Not the least, Sir; that would be a thing impossible for me to do.

Q. Are you acquainted with any of the parties? A. No, Q. With any of the relatives of any of the parties? Q. Have you had any business with any of them. A.

No. Sir.

Q. Your business as insurance broker and real estates roker has not brought you in contact with them? A. Q. Do you attend any church ! A. Occasionally I do.

Q. What denomination ! A. Well, different denomina-Q. Any regular one 1 A. No, Sir.
Q. Have you spoken to any person upon the subject face you have been summoned here as a juror 1 A. No,

Q. Has any one spoken to you upon the subject t. A. Q. Are you acquainted with Alderman Whitney ! A. No, Sir; I know there is such a man, but I am not so

Quainted with him.
Q. No business relations with him! A. No, Sir; none

Q. No business relations with him? A. No, Sir; none whatever.

Q. Then, I understand you to say you have no impression one way or the other with regard to this ease? A. No, Sir; nothing at all.

Q. And have never expressed any? No. Sir; never.

Q. Have you any feeling, bias, or prejudice that would interfere with your rendering an impartial verdiet upon the evidence? A. No, Sir; not the least.

Q. No feeling or prejudice toward either party? A. Not the least, Sir; i don't kno s no more about the case than the child unborn.

Mr. Beach—Phat is all.

By Mr. Hill—What paper did you read when absent in Morris County, New-Jersey? A. I usually took The Herald once or twice a week.

Q. What were you doing there? A. I was out there for the benefit of my health.

Q. And were there how long? A. I was there about four or five weeks.

Q. During what period of time were you there? A. I.

Q. And were there now long? A. I was there about four or five weeks.
Q. During what period of time were you there! A. I went there the latter part of September—along in heptember some time.
Q. And returned when! A. Returned about the mid-

Q. And returned when! A. Returned about the middle of October.
Q. Who took charge of your business while you were away! A. I left it in the charge of my bookkeeper.
Q. I see that you took The Union and The Argus, and sometimes read The Eagle! A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Have yon avoided reading anything about this controversy! A. I have, Sir.
Q. Carefully! A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Conseinthously! A. Yes, Sir.
Q. In any of the papers! A. Yes; I would simply look at the headings of it, and that is all.
Q. What did you get from the headings generally! A. Nothing; but I would just see the reports of it.
Q. Just that it was in the newspapers! A. Just that

see Third Page.